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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:05:44 ON 25 JAN 2008)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:06:26 ON 25  
JAN 2008

|    |  |
|----|--|
| L1 | 694 S (ANTIBOD? MICROARRAY)                    |
| L2 | 35 S L1 AND ELECTROPHORES?                     |
| L3 | 20 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED) |
| L4 | 0 S L3 AND PD<1999                             |
| L5 | 1 S L1 AND PD<1999                             |

ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1959:124490 CAPLUS

DN 53:124490

OREF 53:22425f-h

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

TI Immuno-electrophoretic two-dimensional analysis in a  
jellified medium

AU Blanc, Bernard

CS Inst. Pasteur, Paris

SO Bulletin de la Societe de Chimie Biologique (1959), 41, 891-9

CODEN: BSCIA3; ISSN: 0037-9042

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)

AB The technique of 2-dimensional immunoelectrophoresis described (two consecutive electrophoreses at right angles followed by diffusion of specific antibodies in a gelated medium) makes possible a better separation of antigen-antibody precipitation arcs, and thus an easier differentiation of the corresponding constituents. The improvement observed is mainly due to: (A) an addnl. elongation of the compds. already separated by the first electrophoresis; (B) a variable inclination of antibody trails tending to spread out arcs which are normally concentric. This method, applied to the study of normal human serum, has led to better differentiations in the zones of  $\alpha_2$ -,  $\beta_2$ -, and  $\gamma$ -globulins. Moreover, it offers the advantage of allowing combinations of several other interesting techniques and making possible a change of conditions between the first and the second electrophoresis. It, thus, becomes a method of interest in the study of complex protein mixts., such as different biol. fluids.

IT Brain

(antiserum to, effect on antibody formation)

IT Blood serum

(antiserums, to brain, effect on antibody formation)

IT Antibodies

(electrophoresis (immuno-) of)

IT Proteins

(electrophoresis of)

IT Antigens

(immunoelectrophoresis of)

ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1997:101881 CAPLUS

DN 126:209077

ED Entered STN: 13 Feb 1997

TI Microarray-based immunoassays

AU Chu, F. W.; Edwards, P. R.; Ekins, R. P.; Berger, H.; Finckh, P.; Krause, F.

CS Div. Mol. Endocrinology, Univ. College London Medical School, London, W1N 8AA, UK

SO ACS Symposium Series (1997), 657(Immunochemical Technology for Environmental Applications), 170-184

CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

CC 9-0 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 3, 4

AB A review with 19 refs. about the general principles underlying the emerging technol. of microarray-based immunoassays. Recent worldwide interest in the development of miniaturized, array-based, multianalyte binding assay methods suggests that the ligand assay field is on the brink of a technol. revolution. Our own collaborative studies in this area have centered largely (but not exclusively) on antibody spot "immunoarrays" localized on "microchips" which are potentially capable of determining the

amts. of hundreds of different analytes in a small sample (such as a single drop of blood). Analogous technol. for genetic testing using oligonucleotide arrays is under active development both in the US and Europe. Array-based immunoassay methods are clearly likely to prove of particular importance in areas such as environmental monitoring where the concns. of many different analytes in test samples are required to be simultaneously determined

ST review microarray based immunoassay antibody

IT Immunoassay

(apparatus; microarray-based immunoassays)

IT Blood analysis

Immunoassay

(microarray-based immunoassays)

IT Antibodies

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
(microarray-based immunoassays)